

The specimen before me dredged at Bourail, New Caledonia, by Lieutenant Heurtél, French Navy, answers in every respect to the description of Sowerby. The interior is far before those known to Reeve and Sowerby, it is of a fine rich salmon colour, bordered with dark mauve, having the anterior edge white; posterior end bordered with light mauve, forming a margin round the lower edge. The rich colour may be compared to the salmon mauve and rose pink *Trigonia Lamarckii*, Gray.

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LIST OF LAND SHELLS FOUND ON THURSDAY ISLAND, WITH  
DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NEW SPECIES.

BY JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., CORR. MEM. ROY. SOC., TAS., &C.

During a short visit paid by Mr. C. E. Beddome, in 1877 to Thursday Island, one of the Prince of Wales Group in Torres Straits, he obtained six species of Land Shells; he sent me at the time a number of specimens I herewith give the list and describe two new species.

1. HELIX (THALASSIA) KREFFTI.

*Helix Kreffti*, Cox, Catalogue of Australian Land Shells, 1864, p. 21.

*Helix Kreffti*, Pfr. Mon. Helic. Viv. V., 1868, p. 243.

*Helix villaris*, Cox, non-Pfr. Mon. Aust. Land Shells, 1868, p. 2.

*Helix (Thalassia) Kreffti*, Brazier, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., Vol. 1. p. 118.

Very fine specimens were obtained at Darnley Island, Torres Straits, during the Chevert Expedition to New Guinea; when described by Dr. Cox, he only had one specimen. The Thursday Island examples (6), are of a pale horny green not having the fine rich gloss that is found on the Darnley examples.

## 2. HELIX (TRACHIA) DELESSERTIANA.

*Helix Delessertiana*, Le Guillou, Revue Zool., 1142, p. 138.

*Helix Delessertiana*, Pfr. in Mon. Helic. Viv. 1848, Vol 1, p. 202.

*Helix Delessertiana (Vallonia)*, Cox, Cat. Aust. Land Shells, p. 18, 1864.

*Helix Torresiana*, Homb. et Jacq., Voy. au Pole Sud., Vol. V., p. 10, pl. IV. fig. 24.

*Helix Delessertiana (Trachia)*, Brazier, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W. Vol. 1, p. 123.

Le Guillou's specimens came from Warrior Island. During the Chevert Expedition, we landed for about half a day, but did not procure any living ones, it was very common in the dead state along with *Helix semicastanea* and *cyclostomata*; the season being dry every thing appeared burnt up. I also found it plentiful at Bet, Sue, Cocoa Nut, Dungeness, and Darnley Islands, all in the Straits, the examples from Darnley were obtained at 600 feet elevation, in clusters of stones at the roots of grass, found at Cape York and Albany Island, North Australia, under decayed wood and leaves near the sea.

The nine examples from Mr. Beddome do not differ in the least from those found at the other Islands.

## 3. HELIX (PATULA) SPALDINGI.

*Helix (Patula) Spaldingi*, Braz., Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S. W., 1876, Vol. 1., p. 103.

Var. *carinata*. Shell turbinately depressed, whorls 4, periphery carinated, irregularly finely striated, nearly obsolete on the last whorl. Maj.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , min.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ , alt.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , lin.

The Thursday Island examples I distinguished as variety *carinata*, the twenty-one specimens have the character of being

more conical and are in every respect a larger shell. The typical form is found at Cape York and Albany Island, North Australia; also Bet, Sue, Cococa Nut and Warrior Islands, Torres Straits; the type of the variety I have deposited in the British Museum.

4. *HELIX (PLANISPIRA) BUXTONI*, *n. sp.*

Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, slightly shining, brownish horn under a velvety periostraca; faintly obliquely striated; suture distinctly impressed, covered with short, minute, sharp-pointed stiff hairs; spire small, apex slightly raised, granulated, whorls  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , convex, last large and rounded; deflected in front, base convex with a few minute scattered hairs; umbilicus rather wide outwardly, aperture diagonal, lunately rounded, peristome flesh tinged, expanded, margins approximating, right thin, columellar margin regular, finely granulated, broadly reflected, but not covering the umbilicus. Diam. maj. 6, min.  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , alt. 3 lin., width of umbilicus 1 lin.

There are two distinct varieties of this species, one is dark brownish-horn, the other reddish-brown, the least rubbing will remove the beautiful velvety periostraca with the short minute-pointed hairs that gives the surface the appearance of being granulated with minute lengthened grains. I wet the outer surface of one specimen and removed the outer coating with the point of a penknife; this entirely alters the appearance, showing the striæ at the suture and umbilicus to be very much coarser, other parts being quite smooth. They resemble dark varieties of *Helix Delessertiana* with with the sculpture removed.

I received twenty-four fine specimens from Mr. Beddome in their natural dirty black state, a little clear water and sponge improved them, when dry they cling to the cotton in the box in which they are placed, like *Helix spinei*, Cox, *H. brevipila*, Pfr., and a few other hairy Australian species. The type specimen I have deposited in the British Museum.

5. *BULIMUS BEDDOMEI*.

*Bulimus Beddomei*, Braz., MSS. Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1876, Vol. 1, p. 127.

The only difference between this and *B. Macleayi*, Braz., described in these Proceedings 1876, Vol. 1., p. 108, is that the specimens are a little smaller, thinner in structure, pale yellowish brown, irregularly streaked with darker yellow, oblique-narrow lines; umbilicus smaller, the columellar margin expanded in a thin reflected plate over the perforation.

Length, breadth, lgth aper., width lin.

Thursday Island specimen	6	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	„
Port Darwin specimens	$6\frac{3}{4}$	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	3	„

Mr. Beddome obtained his first specimens at Mount Ernest Island, Torres Straits in 1875, on small trees only in one part of the Island, the Port Darwin ones were obtained at Fannie, or Fanny Bay in 1877 by Mr. Edward Spalding, the indefatigable Zoological Collector who was collecting there for six months, for the Hon. W. Macleay, F.L.S.; the specimens were found on trees under the loose bark.

I have a specimen sent to me from the late Mr. Charles Coxen, said to have been got at the Andromache River, between Bowen and Cape Palmerston, North East Australia; it is so transparent, like the Mount Ernest Island specimens, that I have every reason to believe that it came from there. *B. Macleayi*, is also found on trees at Yule Island, New Guinea, in the wet season; in the dry season at the roots of trees in crevices of coral forming the East side of the Island, it was not found in any other part of the island.

6. *HELICINA RETICULATA*.

*Helicina reticulata*, Pfr., Proc. Zool., Soc., 1862, p. 277, Mon. Pneum. Vive. Supp. 1865, p. 235., Cox, Monog. Austral. Land Shells, 1868, p. 106, pl. 17, fig. 14.

The twenty examples received from Thursday Island do not differ either in markings or sculpture from those found so plentifully at Cape York and Albany Island, North Australia.

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NOTE ON AN UNDETERMINED SPECIES OF LALAGE.

BY E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S., &c.

LALAGE.

Lores, and all the upper surface of the head, neck, back, wings, and tail, black, with a faint greenish-metallic gloss, primary coverts and shoulders black; median coverts white, with black shaft-line; secondary coverts black, with white tips; scapulars more white than black; inner secondaries black, with a white margin, becoming very narrow towards the tips, a scarcely perceptible line of white margining the median portion of the outer web of some of the inner primaries; wings below blackish-brown, a band of black on the under margin, a few of the feathers mottled with white, rest of the under coverts and the basal portion of all the quills white on the inner webs, the white on each ending abruptly about the middle of the feathers, except on the primaries where it is of less extent. Chin, sides of the face, below the eye, lower half of the ear-coverts, a linear spot on the lower eyelid, and the whole of the under surface and under the tail-coverts white; the bases of the feathers of the body slaty; bill, black; legs, bluish-black. Rump, ashy-grey, tipped with white; upper tail-coverts, dark bright ashen-grey, slightly darker along the shafts; tail black; the outer three feathers on either side largely tipped with white, the fourth with a very narrow margin of white at the tip. Total length (in the flesh) 7 inches; wing, 3·3; tail, 3·2; tarsus, 1 inch; bill from forehead, 0·75; from nostril, 0·45.